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the absence of a contract to the contrary, had a right to carry on the business of a caterer in his own name, notwithstanding it might cause confusion between his business and that of the plaintiff, yet had no right to transfer the use of his name to a new company, where such use would be calculated to cause confusion between the two companies; and that it made no difference that his name carried with it the reputation of personal qualifications which he placed at the service of the new company.—English Case in Canada Law Journal.

Bailment.—A bailee for hire to transport and store material for the bailor, who contracts to purchase a quantity of such material from the bailor, is held in *Atlantic Building Supply Co. v. Vulcanite P. Cement Co.*, 36 L. R. A. (N. S.), 622, to have no right to fill his order from the material in his possession, without the consent of the bailor, and his attempt to do so is held to justify termination of the bailment.

Blasting.—One engaged in blasting on his own property is held in *Hieber v. Central Kentucky Traction Co. (Ky.)*, 36 L. R. A. (N. S.), 54, not to be liable for injury to a blacksmith employed on neighboring property, by the plunging of a horse which he is attempting to shoe when frightened by a blast, of which the blacksmith had not been notified, although upon his request the former had been accustomed to notify him when a blast was to be exploded, so that he might protect himself.

Commerce—Telegraph Companies.—That interstate commerce is not unconstitutionally regulated by a state statute under which, as construed by the state courts, telegraph company cannot limit its liability for its negligent failure to deliver a telegram addressed to a person in another state, is declared in *Western U. Teleg. Co. v. Commercial Milling Co. (U. S. Sup. Ct.)*, 36 L. R. A. (N. S.), 220. See note, ante, p. 179.